PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A man buys a silver, gold or lead mine, or an oil well, he has never seen, and it makes him a millionaire. That's luck.

A man takes a hammer worth 50 cents, and makes \$1.85 per day. That's labor A man takes a farm worth \$5 an acre, and by his labor and knowledge makes it worth \$50 an acre. That's farming. A man takes a piece of steel worth 15 cents and makes of it watch springs worth \$100. That's skill.

Tennyson took a worthless sheet of paper, wrote a poem on it, and made it worth \$65,000. That's genius.

This Week You Can Buy at The When

Tam O'Shanters, Children's and Misses, at 19 cents, 37 cents, 47 cents, 69 cents and 97 cents, that are reduced in prices

... ONE HALF...

And a correct style Stiff or Tourist Hat, in the latest colors, at 97 cents former price \$1.50 and \$2.00-That's judgment. Or an up-to-date Business Suit for a man for \$5.00, which does not yield more than 'steen dollars profit to

The When

That's Business

In Eight Days! In Eight Days!

The campaign will be over; And then we'll know Whose cake is dough, And who'll succeed our Grover.

Perhaps the man from Canton-Perhaps him from the Platte-Whichever it may chance to be, We'll then know where we're at!

Meanwhile with

Cubanola

Such rapture we'll evoke That care will flee far, far away, Or lose itself in smoke.

Cubanola (here we drop into prose) is the only Havana Filler Cigar now sold in Indiana at Five Cents. Ask your dealer for Cubanola.

A. KIEFER DRUG CO.

Sole Distributers, Indianapolis.

Big 4 Route WE INVITE YOU to inspect our large assortment of

NEW TRAIN TO . .



The White City Special

	Will leave Cincinnati	p.	m.
	Reach Indianapolis3:45	p.	m,
	Leave Indianapolis3:50	p.	m.
	Reach Lafayette5:33	p.	m.
	Reach Chicago9:00		
ì	Returning this train will		
	Leave Chicago1:00	p.	m.
	Reach Lafayette4:28	p.	m.
	Reach Indianapolis6:10	p.	m.
	Leave Indianapolis6:20	p.	m.
	Reach Cincinnati9:05	p.	m.
	These trains are made up of combin	at	ion
	baggage and passenger car, ladles' cos		
	parlor cars and dining cars. First-cla		
	every respect. Vestibuled throughout		
	H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P.		

C., H. & D. RY. BEST LINE TO CINCINNATI Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS. 12:45 am; 6:50 am; 11:45 am; 3:29 pm; 7:50 pm; 10:40 pm.
For further information call at No. 2 West
Washington street or Union Station.
GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

SHORT LINE TO

Pullman Vestibule Train Service. Arrive Indianapolis 7:45 a. m., 4:37 p. m. and Chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station, Detailed information at Union Station and No. 2 W. Wash. st. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

New York Wholesale Clothiers Arrested on a Receiver's Complaint.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.-Barnett L. Price and Barnett L. Price, comprising the firm of Price & Co., wholesale clothiers, were arrested to-day on warrants charging them with the fraudulent disposition of \$84,000 worth of stock and \$10,000 in cash. The Prices have been in business here some years. In January, it is alleged, they gave statement to mercantile agents that they had a surplus over liabilities of \$59,000, and in August, it is said, they reiterated this statement. On Oct. 6 they failed, with liabilitles of \$144,000 and assets of \$44,000. Willlam R. Rose was made receiver of the firm. He found, upon an examination, ac-\$84,000 worth of stock of which there was no record on the books. They had also drawn out large sums of money just before the failure. Their bail has been fixed at \$1,500

Rapist to Be Hanged.

ARDMORE, I. T., Oct. 24.-Charles Johnson, a negro, under conviction of rape, has been sentenced in the federal court by Judge Kilgore to be hanged on Feb. 19. Rodgers, with whom he was stopping. Mr. next. This promises to be the first lawful hanging in the Indian Territory, as it will also be the first execution for rape under also be the first execution for rape under also be the first execution for rape under cide.

DELICIOUS

Fruits in Brandy, Fruits in Maraschino. Fresh Fruits in Glass,

POWER & DRAKE

Pickled Fruits.

16 North Meridian Street. RAILWAY MATTERS.

Labor Party Traffic and Homeseekers Excursions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.-The Chicago-St. Paul roads have removed their quarrel over the labor-party rates to Minneapolis, and the fight will be finished there. The labor-party traffic will not last more than one week longer, and by the time the roads reach an agreement on the matter all the business will have been carried. The principal fear of the conservative element is now that the fight will extend to the regular party business, and then there will be all sorts of trouble all along the line. The Chicago Great Western has given notice of its intention to take independent action in running home-seekers' excursions from points in Minnesota and Illinois and Dubuque, Ia., to points on its line between Lorimer, Ia., and Rea, Minn. This territory was exempted from the regular home-seekers' excursions authorized by the Vestern Passenger Association, and the chairman refused to take action affording the road any relief, and now it will run the excursions on its own responsibility.

CLERKS' UNION.

How a Great Organization Is Operated in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 .- The Department of State has received from Consul George Sawter, stationed at Glauchau, a report relative to the labor unions of Germany. The Commercial Clerks' Union, founded some fifteen years ago, now has a membership of 47,000. It has attained great success, and to-day is upheld, considered and recognized as a power by the government and in all state affairs. At the situation agency of the union some 17,000 positions have been filled in the past ten years, and in the past year places were found for 1,366 unemployed. In the legal branch thousands of questions touching the law were answered, and about three hundred lawsuits successfully carried. Aid was lawsuits successfully carried. Aid was granted in sixty-one cases, involving the expenditure of about \$7,259. The union also has an insurance fund against age and infirmity, with a capital of \$107,000. It has attained success in demands for higher wages, shorter hours of labor and better sanitary conditions and surroundings for

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.-The longest star mail service to be performed in the winter in the United States has just been established by the Postoffice Department. It is from Juneau to Circle City, Alaska, a distance of 898 miles each way. The President has appointed George F.

Moore, present assistant district attorney
for the Middle district of Alabama, to be
United States attorney for the district, vice Clayton, removed for active participation

clerks and the trading classes.

Reward for the Missing Powers. CHICAGO, Oct. 24.-The Chicago police department to-day issued a circular offer-ing a reward of \$500 for "the recovery or information leading to the recovery or information leading to the recovery" of Albert D. Powers, of Owensboro, Ky. Mr. Powers, while making a visit to Chicago, disappeared under suspicious circumstances and his relatives have not since seen or heard of him. While here he solicited money for the Cuban relief funds, to which he made a personal contribution of \$500 a few days before he disappeared.

Suicide of Henry H. Crane. BURLINGTON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Henry H. Crane, who is said to have formerly operated in Chicago as a stock broker, com-

GENERAL HARRISON GREETED BY A TREMENDOUS AUDIENCE.

Thousands Upon Thousands Turned Away from Tomlinson Hall, Where the Ex-President Spoke.

EXCORIATES THE BOY ORATOR

PERTINENT REFERENCE TO A CHARGE OF PAY FOR SPEECHES.

The Ex-President Will Himself Take a Hand in Prosecuting the Em-

EFFECTS OF FREE COINAGE

PLAINLY SHOWN WHAT WOULD FOL-LOW BRYAN'S ELECTION.

A Line of Thought for the Workingman-Hugh Hanna's Neat Speech in

Introducing the Statesman.

No man ever received a more flattering ovation here or elsewhere than did Gen. Benjamin Harrison at the hands of his fellow-townsmen last evening. With Tomiinson Hall packed as it never was before, with thousands unable to find an inch of standing room, with his appearance upon the platform greeted by wild and prolonged demonstrations of delight and with almost every sentence punctuated by the enthusiastic applause of the great audience, surely this most distinguished of living Americans must have felt gratified at the cordiality of his reception.

Yesterday the indications of a great crush were so unmistakable that it was feared serious accidents might result from the rush likely to ensue if the doors were leave them open. It proved an excellent plan, for the people who came early filed quietly in, and by the time 7 o'clock arrived there was not left an inch of standing room. From that time on until after 9 o'clock people were turned away in a constant stream, unable to edge their way within the doors. Though a large crowd lingered about the building in the hope that the crowd within would thin out and were disappointed in this hope, there was no disorder, and the police found nothing further to do than to tell people that the hall was already packed.

As the seats were arranged last night, the hall will seat about four thousand, and it is estimated that fully five thousand succceded in packing themselves in, for it looked as if half the people were standing up in the aisles and in the spaces along the sides, and they were jammed in the torr.ost gallery as tight as any place else, The hall had been decorated in excellent taste for the event. The balustrade of the gallery had been hung in white and showing in relief against this alternated a device made up of shields and flags, with gilt wreaths surrounding pictures of McKinley, and such words as "protection," "reciprocithe hall hung an enormous flag about midway back from the stage, caught back to the side wall, so as not to obstruct the view. A small extension of the stage served as a rostrum and was draped in of bunting in the national colors. Palms

HALL FILLED BEFORE 7 O'CLOCK. 7 o'clock, and as the great audience well understood that it had over an hour to wait, it displayed no impatience or restlessness, though it had a great desire to be entertained. Occasionally some enthuwas the matter with McKinley, and there that he was all right. At about half past seven the Baldheaded Glee Club came forno rest, but was compelled to render song "Marching through Georgia." with Burjoined in right heartily. With the magnificent old chorus welling up from five thou-

sand throats it was inspiring, to say the The stage had been arranged to seat over four hundred people, but many of those although the number of tickets had been many people who arrived early and found the hall already filled to overflowing, clambered over the press table and the speaker's rostrum to chairs on the stage. Many of rostrum to chairs on the stage. Many of campaign since that time I have spoken in those who had stage tickets entered from this city. I had hoped that the stress of the west door leading to the stage and after glancing over the great audience, turned about and went away disappointed. Meanwhile the thousands of people sat expectantly, if quietly, awaiting for Indiana's distinguished son to appear. People on the stage expected General Harrison to enter from the west side and occasionally arose and glanced in that direction. Several times the great crowd witnessed this pantomime and began prolonged cheers. A little after 8 o'clock the sound of music from am always your debtor. No faithfulness a brass band came up from the streets, and in the discharge of the duties of citizenship tle after 8 o'clock the sound of music from the audience realized that the ex-President was about to enter. He came from an unexpected direction, however, and was almost upon the speaker's rostrum before the audience caught sight of him. Every person in the house was upon his feet. Hats and handkerchiefs were being waved and people were cheering at the top of their of the Nation of which this commonwealth voices. As the audience caught sight of is a part. General Harrison, a little flustered from DOESN'T the exertion of getting through the tightlywedged crowd on the stage, but smiling and bowing in recognition of the friendly

CROWNING OVATION Marion Club, who marched beside the carriage in which he rode with County Chairman Young, General Harrison stood silently awaiting for the ovation tendered him to come to an end, but it continued for five or six minutes, the people remaining on their feet cheering and waving. The ovation accorded General Harrison was remarkable for its spontaneous character. Every man who looked upon him seemed anxious to assure him that he was regarded as a personal friend and neigh-

MR. HANNA'S INTRODUCTION. Not until County Chairman Young stepped forward and pounded his cane heavily for order did the cheering cease. Mr. Young introduced Hugh Hanna as the permanent chairman of the meeting at seven minutes past 8 o'clock, Mr. Hanna spoke briefly introducing General Harrison.

Fellow-citizens-The third of November is near at hand; the heart of every true American throbs with eager, intense expec-tancy. The man who loves his country knows better to-day the privileges and value of the full franchise of American cit-izenship than he ever did before. (Ap-plause.) The gravity of the situation can-not be overstated. We are assembled here to listen to the counsel of a man who never failed us (applause); the man whose pure and magnificent administration of the affairs of this Nation shall be written in history on the page with the immortal Lincoln. (Applause.) I beg your attention to the wise and patriotic guidance of our exalted citizen, statesman and leader-Benja-min Harrison. (Cheers.) The General was received with another

ovation not so prolonged, but just as enthusiastic and as full of devotion as the first. He began speaking at twelve minutes past 8 o'clock and finished at 9:40. Through the whole hour and a half the audience listened to him with the closest attention. Every eye seemed riveted of him and not a disturbing sound was heard in the great hall. General Harrison has never appeared to better advantage. Of all the logical and convincing arguments he has advanced on political questions his paign; and in this work of education the arguments last night were the most logical and convincing. He spoke, generally, in calm, dispassionate tones, but at times he was dramatic-notably so when he laid bare the insincerity of Bryan's appeals to base and sordid instincts, and when he answered Bryan's assertion that certain Republicans-"of whom I am one," said Mr. Harrison," are like Robert Louis Stevenson's characterizations, Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde." General Harrison read from an afternoon paper Bryan's latest justification of his advice to railroad employes to "wear Republican buttons, march in Republican parades, and if need be, contribute money to the Republican campaign fund, but go to the polls and vote your convictions." Bryan intimated that General Harrison and Mr. Ingalls conthey please. General Harrison quoted Mr. Ingall's public utterances to the effect that he would discharge any employe who attempted to coerce his subordinates, and would reinstate men who had been discharged. For his own part, Mr. Harrison declared that Bryan does him wrong to impute to him the idea that any man should be coerced.

"My position is," said Mr. Harrison, that if any railroad president should attempt to coerce an employe that employe should then and there declare himself,"

HARRISON'S OFFER ON COERCION. "That's it, that's right," shouted the audience. Continuing, Mr. Harrison declared that if any instance of coercion was brought to his attention that he would pledge himself to stir himself as a citizen and use all his incuence as a lawyer to punish such an abuse. The General convinced everyone that he was terribly in earnest, and his words were received with wild cheers, as was his statement that Mr. Bryan greatly underestimates workingmen He said that some free-silver paper had charged that he was receiving great pecuniary considerations for making speeches in this campaign, and that he had been paid \$10,000 for his speech at Carnegle Hail, New York. for money," said he. The audience littera ly went wild when he added: "In the campaign that I have made about this State no contributions have been levied upon the

have not even been compelled to say, 'lend me your ears. The General again provoked the great throng of people to shouts of laughter when he refuted Bryan's statements concerning his record on the silver question. Bryan was in Congress two years while

neral Harrison was President. "He knew and every man in Congress free coinage bill if they had sent it to me, 'What's the matter with Harrison. shouted an enthusiastic Republican in the

"He's all right!" came the answer in one great roar. The General was compelled to by that incident. Another incident showing that the public is "on to Bryan" occurred when General Harrison referred to the candidate's boast hat he has always been a Democrat. asserts that he voted for

leveland in 1888. "I suppose Bryan voted for Cleveland in 1892 if he has always—" General was interrupted by cries of No! No!" "Weaver! Weaver!" Just before he finished speaking, after referring to the claims of immense majorities for McKinley that are being made by Re-publicans of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, the General stood silent for a second or two, looking out over the great audience that sat before him.
"Indiana," he said, stopping short, and while everybody was wondering what he was about to say, the General was prepar-ing to express in one short sentence what everybody in Indiana believ "Indiana will vote for McKinley and honest money." The great audience arose almost as one man. Cheer after cheer rang out, mingling with calls of "What's the matter with McKinley," and the answering calls, "He's all right."

When General Harrison concluded him When General Harrison concluded

speech and bowed a hearty good night, the audience seemed determined not to go. Cries were made for the giee club. It was fully half an hour before the hall was

THE SPEECH IN FULL. General Harrison's Address to the Marion County Clubs.

General Harrison, after his introduction y Mr. Hanna, spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens of Indianapolis-I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kindly greeting you have given me to-night. I have been a cit-izen of Indianapolis since 1854, and in every now have fallen upon others and that I might be permitted to enjoy privacy. But I could not feel it consistent with the obligations which I owe to you to decline an entertainment tendered by all the Republican clubs of Marion county to speak to you for a little while upon the important issues of this most important campaign. I am a retired statesman. I have put aside all public ambitions, and I have come among you to live the life of a private citizen, full of pride and interest all things that concern the prosperity and peace and the honor of this magnificent city and of this magnificent community. I no expression of the lips can suitably testi-fy the profound obligations under thich I rest to the people of Indianapolis and the people of Indiana. (Applause.) I cannot but fear that the issues to be settled in this campaign are peculiarly important; I cannot but fear that we have to do, in a very high measure, with the prosperity and happiness of the people of our whole country and with the honor and the integrity

about this State no contributions have been levied upon the towns through which I passed. (Loud applause.) Phave not even been compelled to say to my fellow-citizens, "Lend me your ears." (Laughter and applause)

"Lend me your ears." (Laughter and applause.)

This campaign is one of the most peculiar that has ever been conducted in American politics. There is nothing peculiar about the attitude of the Republican party. Whatever there is of peculiarity or grotesqueness relates to the condition of the Democratic party. The Republican party now, as always in its history, stands for the public faith and credit, for the integrity of the pational administration and for the of the national administration and for the integrity and honesty of our public finances. The Democratic party is in a singular state of disorganization and disruption. Its convention has been selzed by those who were not the old and trusted leaders of the party, but men who have recently come into prominence. Its old leaders have been swept to one side and new men have taken the direction of the party, and if we may believe the statements those whom we have been accustomed to look for the correct and authoritative expressions of Democratic sentiment, those now in control of it have turned it en-tirely aside from Democratic traditions and from Democratic principles. (Applause.) The result of this has been a revolt, and we now have the instructive and reassur-ing spectacle in this country of a large body of influential and conspicuous Democrats throughout all the country repudi-ating the platform adopted at Chicago, re-pudiating its candidates and making a plea pudiating its candidates and making a pleatindependently—at whatever cost it may be to themselves—a plea independently for the integrity of the Democratic party and for the principles of its old leaders. (Appliance) I say it is a reassuring spectacle for my countrymen. Though always a Republican, I have always held it to be a

partisanship. (Great applause.)

THE GREAT WORK OF THE PRESS.

I can hardly be expected at this stage of the campaign to introduce anything new into the discussion which has now been progressing se long. It has been, in a higher degree than any campaign of which I have knowledge, an educational camnewspaper press of the country has had a conspicuous and worthy part. Great as has been the contribution to the country in past campaigns of the American press, it has never rendered so conspicuous a service as it has rendered in this campaign. (Applause.) The issues have been lucidly and minutely stated in the hearing of the people with that deliberation and temperament which is practicable in written. temperament which is practicable in writing where there is easy access to authority
and to data. The voice of the campaign
orator is limited; it depends upon the aid of
the press for any wide or permanent influence that it may have. And never before in the history of this country, certainly never since the struggle of 1881, has the
great and potent power of the great newspapers of this country been so unitedly,
so intelligently and so powerfully exerted
in behalf of true principles in government
and in finance. (Applause.) and in finance. (Applause.)

Mr. Bryan has attempted to fortify the positions which he is defending by quotations from prominent Republicans. He has done me the honor (laughter) to refer to an In 1890 there were great commercial disturb-The failure of the Baring Brothers one of the great banking houses of the world, had introduced a condition of fear, approaching that of panic. Several times in the first two years of my administration there seemed to be an urgent need for such increase of our circulating money. More than once during that time the surplus which had accumulated in the treasury was expended in the purchase of bonds in order that the money might go into chan-

THE SHERMAN BILL. In that year, under a pressure from those Sherman bill, as it has come to be called, mental in formulating and passing it, it those who were then pressing the extreme necessary and expedient. The money issued under it was based upon a gold dollar's worth of silver bullion purchased and deposited in the treasury of the United States (applause)—the law authorizing the pur-chase of four and a half million ounces of silver each month, providing for the issue of what have come to be called treasury notes, and this bullion held in the treaspledged to their payment; and not so, but in the law itself was written pledge of the government that it would maintain those notes at a parity with gold. (Applause.) This was not free coinage. There was here no departure from the doctrine that all of our dollars shall be of equal value and that we shall never coin a dollar of inferior value. (Ap

I expressed the opinion that the issue of this money at the time it was issued and circumstances of threatene commercial panic that prevailed at that time, had had a benencial effect upon business and upon the markets. (Applause.) I do not recall that opinion now (applause); but I venture to say that I cannot see how any advocate of a coinag that is to be unsupported by the government, the parity of which is not to be maintained in any way, can find any comfort in that declaration. (Applause.) far as this is an attempt to make it appear that I have ever said anything up which an argument for free coinage could be predicated, I submit that it is without foundation. (Applause.) I have spoken paign in Indiana in which it has been to olved from 1876 down to this hour; and as I have said before, you may recall those utterances, you may search every speech that I have ever made, every message that I have ever written, and I defy any one to find in any one of them anyation I make now (applause); and that declaration is that this country cannot afford to issue depreciated money, and that the errand of a depreciated dollar is one of fraud and mischief, especially so to the workingmen of this country. (Great ap-

ALWAYS OPPOSED FREE COINAGE. I quoted the other day from a speech made in 1876. It is not, however, a question ple; but I resent the idea and repudiate it that any man can find in any utterance of mine anything that in any measure supports the present proposition for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. (Applause.) In my messages I distinctly declared against it. Mr. Bryan was for two years during my administration a member of Congress, and he knew and every friend of free coinage in the House and in the Senate knew what would have been the fate of a free-coinage bill if it had been sent to me. (Great applause.) He has done me the favor to say that when I wrote my messages I spoke as a statesman. (Laughter.) I spoke then as distinctly against free coinage as I do now. He has done me the disparagement to suggest that I speak now as a politician. (Laughter.) My friends, I have never adopted that easy code of political morals that authorizes one who seeks an office to affect certain views, and when he has got the office to cast them off as a masker casts off his domino when the dance | to 1 we shall coin silver at the ratio of is ended. (Applause.) Mr. Bryan, of whom as candidate of a party for the presidency I must speak with respect, has ventured to suggest that cer- It is a matter of history known to you all tain Republicans, among whom he classes

me, have been illustrating that marvelous conception of Robert Louis Stevenson in his story of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde;" that we have had two characters, two voices; that we are not consistent upon this great question. Now that is not a complimentary allusion, and in a few moments I shall undertake, if I can, to show you who it is that is commending and recommending to others this character. (Applause.) In the Evening News of this evening I find that this distinguished gentleman has again given attention to something that I have said—for which I am much obliged to him. (Laughter.) I want to read to you what he has stated here in defense of a suggestion which he had before made as to the conduct which the workingmen of this country should pursue and adopt in this elec-

BRYAN AND COERCION. He says: "Two distinguished men"-I DOESN'T LAY TRIBUTE FOR SPEECHES.

If you will permit me I will speak quietly and with more deliberation than I have been accustomed to use in discussing greeting with which he was received, the cheers were redoubled and the enthusiasm reached a point never before witnessed in Indianapolis.

Cheers were redoubled and the enthusiasm from a paper published in one of the sliver of the familians to coeffe their that in these hard times, when employment is so difficult to find, I did not want to advise laboring men to do anything which would lose them their employment, and added that they should wear of circulation. That is our own experience, and the experience has been repeated in almost every one of the great commerhis home by a uniformed division of the that I was making in this campaign; that Republican buttons if necessary, march in

I had received for the address at New York the large sum of \$10,000. My friends, I have never made a political address for money. In the campaign that I have made the Republican campaign fund if that was required by their employers, but that they should vote according to their convictions on election day. Mr. Ingalls, the president of a railroad, in a speech at Cincinnati, denounced me for advising employes to deceive their employers, and ex-President Harrison has charged me with teaching immorality in giving the advice which I have quoted.

morality in giving the advice which I have quoted.

"Now, I desire to justify my position. The right to vote according to one's conscience is a law-given right. Coercion is a violation of law, and when I advise employes to vote as they please, even though they must wear Republican buttons and march in Republican parades. I am taking higher moral grounds and giving more patriotic advice than those who countenance coercion and appeal to employes to vote the Republican ticket on election day merely because they have been compelled to wear Republican badges during the campaign."

Now, my friends, he assumes that Mr. Ingalls and I have justified coercion. It is an assumption absolutely without truth. (Great applause.) Mr. Ingalls has publicly proclaimed that every employe of every railroad in his charge should be free to vote as he pleased. (Applause.) He has publicly declared that if any subordinate of his dismissed any man because of his politpublicly declared that it any subordinate of his dismissed any man because of his political opinions or attempted in any way to coerce his action and vote, that he would dismiss that man and reinstate the workingman that was dismissed. (Applause.) It is not a question at all of justifying coercion. I denounce it; I have always denounced it. I have always proclaimed as American doctrine that every man should American doctrine that every man should vote according to the dictates of his own conscience (applause); that no man should coerce him, and that his vote, when cast, should be honestly counted. This gentleman does me wrong when he imputes to me any acquiescence in the suggestion that But what of his position? What of his position? My view of the situation is that if any railroad president, if any employer of labor, attempts to control the political tenet of Republicanism to put country, its interests, its integrity and its flag above convictions of any employe he should assert his manhood then and there (great ap-plause), and declare to that president or employer that he would vote as he pleased (continued applause); and that declaration of his will be supported by everybody (Great applause.) I will undertake to de fend this principle everywhere. Not only here, but if an instance of this kind is brought to my attention I pledge myself as a citizen and as a lawyer to rebuke it (Great applause.) MR. BRYAN'S SUGGESTION.

What shall be said, however, of the suggestion that Mr. Bryan makes? I would have the workingman assert his manhood not think of stultification that goes further than for a man to cover his face with mask and march under a banner that he declares he has to conceal his face in order to keep his place. (Applause.) That is not the spirit of a free man; and Mr. Bryan greatly undervalues the manhood of the American workingman when he commende American workingman when he commends such a programme as that to him. (Applause.) He greatly undervalues the sense of fairness of the American people; for I undertake to say that if there were one well-authenticated instance in the city of Indianapolis where the poorest workingman entire press of the city, the entire public sentiment of the city would be felt in con-demnation of the base act. (Applause.) But the advice is to pretend to be something that you are not, in order to pre-serve the little stipend of your daily wages. nant to the sense of honor that every man feels; that it is a degradation to labor to suggest such a thing. What is it but to counsel a man to act—yes, to speak that which is untrue; and by what code of mor als is that to be justified? But as to Mr. Bryan's own position? He tells us that he is a Democrat and that he has always been a Democrat and that he has always been a Democrat. Then he voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1888. What were the conditions? When Mr. Cleveland was elected in 1884 he did not wait until the oath of office had been administered to him, but in February, about a month before his inauguration, addressed a letter to Mr. A. Warner and others, members of House of Representatives, urging that the coinage of two million silver dollars a month under the Biand-Allison bill should be at once stopped. Not only that, but in two messages to Congress he urged that the two messages to Congress he urged that the coinage of \$2,000,000 a month should be stopped as imperiling the financial status of the country; and yet Mr. Bryan voted in 1838 for a man who was not only opposed to free coinage, but was opposed to the paltry coinage of two milions a month (Applause) I suppose he voted for Mr. (Applause.) I suppose he voted for Mr Cleveland in 1892. (A voice, "No he didn't he voted for Weaver.")
Well, he has said that he was always

Democrat, and I have rejected altogether the suggestion which has been made by some that, being himself a candidate for Congress in that year, in order to obtain the Populist vote he had procured a dispension from the chain chair. pensation from the chairman of the Dem cratic committee in order to vote for the Populist candidate for President. (Laugh-ter and applause.) I have rejected that as probably scandalous and have supposed that he voted in 1892 for Mr. Cleveland. DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1892. Now I want to call your attention to the Democratic platform of that year. It was declared that the Democratic party was in favor of the coinage of silver, but it was accompanied with several limitations. First it was asserted that the coinage must be in the intrinsic value of the gold and silver dollars or that it must be obtained by an international agreement, or that it must be supported by some legislation that would maintain the equivalent value of our gold and sliver dollars. Here, then, was the Democratic platform of 1892 explicitly declaring that free coinage was unsafe and was not to be attempted unless, first, it was at a ratio that preserved the intrinsic quality of the two metals, so that the gold dol-

lar would in itself be worth only so much as the silver dollar, or, second, by some in-ternational agreement, a system which Mr. Bryan now utterly rejects, or, third, by some legislation of this country that would secure the equivalency of these gold and silver dollars. That was the Democratic platform in 4892, and whether Mr. Bryan supported it or not, the great bulk of these Democrats here in Indiana who are now advocating free sliver did support it and did thereby declare in favor of a coinage ratio that would make one dollar intrinsically the equivalent of the other; or that we should have an international agreement that would sustain them; or that we should have some legislation that would hold these dollars up to an equivalency in value, That was the Democratic doctrine in 1892 whether it was Mr. Bryan's doctrine or not What have we now? All of these three things rejected. The idea of an equivalency things rejected. The idea of an equivalency of value is utterly rejected. The idea of soliciting foreign aid in this matter is denounced as un-American and unpatriotic. The proposition that the equivalency of these dollars should be maintained by any pledge or legislation on the part of Congress is equally rejected, and the proposition is made to us holdly that without retion is made to us boldly that, without re gard to foreign nations, without any pledge gard to foreign nations, without any pledge on the part of this government to maintain their parity, we shall coin silver dollars freely at the ratio of 16 to 1. Is it to be wondered at that men who were Demo-crats in 1892 refuse to follow this pro-gramme, which is a departure from their platform and the campaign that was conducted under it? THE 16 TO 1 PROPOSITION.

Now, my friends, I want to say a word when the intrinsic ratio is 31 or 32 or 33 16 to 1. Why 16 to 1? Why not 19 or 20 to 1? It is a matter of history known to you all that it came to be the ratio because at the time it was fixed it was the commercial or intrinsic ratio between the two doillars. (Applause.) We lawyers have a saying that then the reason of the rule fais, th fails. The reason of 16 to 1 was that when that was established 16 ounces of sliver were equal in the market to I ounce of gold That was the reason that Hamilton and Jefferson adopted that ratio. It never would have been the ratio adpoted if the commercial ratio had been 14 to 1 or 20 to or as it is now, 33 to 1. No statesman of that time would ever have proposed he adoption of 16 to 1 except upon the there and fact that it was the actual commercial ratio of the two metals. Now I apply the maxim; the reason fails and the rule falls. Why 16 to 1 when the reason upon which that ratio was settled has entirely disappeared and the commercial ratio is now 32 or 33 to 1? What can be the effect (Continued on Second Page)

INVADES THE HOME CITY OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE,

And by Enthusiasm and Kindly Greetings Inspires the Utterances of Major McKinley.

REGULAR SATURDAY CRUSH

ON THE STREETS OF CANTON AND ON THE NOMINEE'S LAWN.

Delegations Present Representing Nearly Every Class of Labor and

Business Interest.

NOT COERCION" "COHESION,

M'KINLEY SAYS, IS WORRYING THE BRYAN PARTY MANAGERS.

Brief, but Forcible, Reply to Chairman Jones's and Mr. Bryan's Charges-Speeches to Many People.

CANTON, O., Oct. 24 .- "The like of this has never been seen on earth before," said Charles Emory Smith, ex-minister to Russia, as he stood by the reporter reviewing the great line of people marching and countermarching on Broad street, near the market, this afternoon. To-day's visitors again broke the record in long-distance parties and variety of delegations. Business men and farmers came from New York; farmers, railroad men and workingmen called by thousands from Missouri, Iowa and Kansas. From early dawn until late tonight the McKinley home was surrounded with a continuous jam, re-enacting the exciting scenes of the constant crush of other big days. Special trains began arriving before daylight this morning and conthe whole afternoon. Many delegations were formally announced and arranged for,

and others came in without warning. They were all received at the depots by the citizens' reception committee, detachments of the Canton Escort Troop and clubs, and taken to the McKinley home, where there was almost continuous speaking, either by the Major himself or by leaders of the delegations introducing the visitors. The weather was delightful and people stood around in the bright sunshine watching the movement of the new arrivals and entering heartily into the demonstrations of the crowds. Major McKinley did a great deal of handshaking during the earlier part of the day, but, as on previous Saturdays since the pilgrimages began, the crowd soon became too large for that. The little stand was again on the front lawn, so that the crowd could assemble all around the speak-The first delegation to arrive came from

Lebanon and Berks counties, Reading and contiguous territory in Pennsylvania. They arrived about 6:30 o'clock on a special train of seven coaches but did not go to McKinley's home till about 9 o'clock. There were introductory addresses by ex-Mayor J. K. Kenney, for Reading, and J. Victor Smith, for Lebanon. As soon as the address to the Pennsylvanians had been finished, members of the Hardwood Lumber Exchange and the Builders' and Trades' Exchange, of Chicago, who had arrived on a special train of three Pullman cars, were given possession of the lawn. They were introduced by Harvey S. Hoyden and addressed by Major McKinley. Major McKinley made his third address of the day to a delegation from New York, representing the towns of Elmira, Corning, Bath, Hornellsville, Cuba and Jamestown, coming on a special train of a dozen coaches early this morning, and to several hundred from McKean county, Pennsylvania. District Attorney W. W. Clark spoke for the New Yorkers, and W. W. Proud for the Pennsylvanians.

The fourth audience of the day was made

The fourth audience of the day wis made up largely of railroad men in the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, coming from Horton, Kan., Elden, Ia., Trenton, Mo., and Fort Wayne, Ind., the latter party including representatives of all branches of railroad interests from officer to section man. The special train, which reached Canton about noon, left Kansas at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The introductory address was made by Major T. J. Anderson, general ticket and passenger agent of the road.

When the Western railroad men vacated When the Western railroad men vacated the lawn their place was taken by a large party of iron and steel workers from Cambridge, O., and the employes of the tin-pate mills at that place. They marched upon the lawn, headed by the Cambridge Band. State Senator John Morgan spoke cn behalf of the delegation in general and Ambrose Beach for the tin workers. A delegation of colored workingmen from Pittsburg, coming from the mills, from offices and from the various walks of life, filed in upon the lawn as the Cambridge men filed out. Hon. William Randolph, nominee for presidential elector, was the spokesman for the party, and he was introduced by Dr. A. T. Hall. The crowd was a particularly enthusiastic and de-

About fifty schoolteachers attending the Northeastern Teachers' Institute at Cleve-land this week, came at 1:30 this afternoon to pay their respects to Major McKinley. They were presented by Major F. C. Bryan, of Akron. Major McKinley received them personally, sheking each by the hand, out did not make a formal address t

One of the larger delegations of the day was composed of employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, east of Crestline, who arrived on a special train over the Fort Wayne about 2 p. m. and were joined here by Hocking Valley railroad employes, the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad employes and railroad men of various roads entering or two about this proposition. It is that Tiffin and Mansfield. The delegations were Half a hundred lady stenographers, em-ployed principally in the offices of the Goodrich Company and the Whitman & Barnes Company, at Akron, next came to pay their respects to the Republican nomiage. The visitors were happily introduced by Miss Lydia Carbaugh. Then came other

people on the streets. people on the streets.

Major McKinley spoke with unusual fervor all day. He made particular responses to the coercion charges made by national Chairman Jones when he said in his address this evening to the British Isles-American Club of Cleveland: "They talk about specion—coercion of the employe by employer. They mistake the spirit of this accounts." campaign. It is not coercion, but it is co-hesion-cohesion between employes and employers, made stronger by a common in-terest and a common experience. State-ments of a similar nature in his address to Missourians called forth the greatest demonstration of the day about the platform from which he spoke.

COHESION, NOT COERCION.

McKinley Makes a Thrust at the Bry. an-Jones Crew. To delegations of the British Isles-American McKinley Club, the employes of the Standard Sewing Machine Company and of

Mr. McKinley said: "My Fellow-citizens-I give hearty wel-

the Standard Tool Works, of Cleveland, O.,

ants of the people of the British tales, but